

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JULY 5 1739

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

Tom's, Cornhill, June 26, 1739.



THE Author of the Justification of certain *Absenting Members*, in the *Craftsman* of the 16th Instant, sets out in the usual Stile of the Party, with dreadful Apprehensions of the Extension of the Civil List Revenue, and the Uses to which it is apply'd. And for Fear his kind Readers should not have given implicitly into the Reasoning and Calculation of his former Papers on the Subject, he draws an artful Parallel between the present and ancient Revenues of the Crown, wherein he becomes so barefaced Disingenuity, that one is at a Loss which to admire most, the Author's Intrepidity, (for ignorance it can't be deem'd) or the Intatuation of his Admirers, who can swallow the greatest Falshoods and Impositions when they fall from the favourite Pen of a Party Writer. What he says of the Revenues of Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. whom, out of the Abundance of the Nominal, Mr. Hampden's Politeness and Regard for a Crown'd Head from whom the present Royal Family are sprung, he calls her *Unworthy Successor*, is so very foreign to his Subject, and of so little Use, even for the Purpose of Obloquy, that one must think he had introduced it for no other Reason but that of venting his Spleen against the Ancestor of his present Majesty. For supposing with this Author, the Revenue of that Prince to have been about 460,000 l. a Year, it will appear to exceed the present Revenue for defraying the Civil List and the ordinary current Service, which may be computed at about 2,900,000 l. of which the Civil List is supposed to be about 700,000 l.

So profound an Antiquary, and so great a Dealer in Figures as Mr. Hampden would be esteemed by his Party, can't be ignorant, that all Circumstances of Coin, Value of Bullion, Interest of Money, Trade, Value of Land, Houses, &c. considered, 460,000 l. about the Year 1600, is more than equal to 2,900,000 l. or even to 3,000,000 l. in our Days.

At the Beginning of the last Century the general Rental of the Kingdom for Lands, Houses, Mines, &c. was not supposed to exceed 6,000,000 l. per Ann. which, at ten Years Purchase, was worth but 60,000,000 l. but supposing it at the highest, which was 12 Years Purchase, it will amount but to 72,000,000 l. In 1689, the said Rental was computed to be 14,000,000 l. and worth 18 Years Purchase, amounting to 252,000,000 l. By Comparisons of a very late Date, the present Rental of England is supposed to exceed 20,000,000 l. yearly; which being valued at 22 Years Purchase only, amounts to 440,000,000 l.

If these Computations be true, or near the Truth, which I think Mr. Hampden will hardly attempt to controvert, it will appear, that 460,000 l. annually, is a heavier Burthen upon a Rental of 60, or even 72,000,000 l. than 3,000,000 l. is upon one of 440,000,000 l. But if the Disproportion between our present Commerce and that of King James I.'s Reign, be consider'd, the Comparison will run much stronger against Mr. Hampden; since the Advantages accruing annually from Trade, which bears a Proportion of the present Taxes, are not included in the aforesaid Computations of the National Rental.

Why Mr. Hampden makes a Stride from King James I. to King Charles II. saying, *He knows not what the Revenue was during the Reign of King Charles I.* is best known to himself, tho' it be pretty odd that one who had been at the Pains of going up so high as Henry V. to seek out a Revenue but of 56,000 l. a Year, should overlook a Revenue just in his Way of about 900,000 l. Nay, so extremely fond was he to quicken his Pace to the present Days, that he overlooks all the Time of the *Usurpation*, when the People were forced to pay annually 1,651,702 l. by a Monthly Assessment, over and above the ordinary Revenues of the Crown. But as the very Loyal Mr. Hampden could not with any Decency mention the Revenue of King Charles I. without observing on the far greater Hardships imposed upon his Country dur-

ing the Shadow of a beloved Commonwealth, he chose rather to appear Ignorant, than say any thing that should prejudice his Readers against his favourite System of Government. What he says afterwards of a Sum of 1,200,000 l. being what was *extravagantly* given at first to King Charles II. proves to a Demonstration, what I urge of his Partiality to the Republican System.

Our Author, who at all Events was resolved to lay thick upon the present Reign and Administration, roundly tells us, *That the present Expence of the Current Service of the Year, the present Civil List, and the Accounting Fund, amounts to more than what for some Years supply'd all the Expenses of the Civil Government and the War, during King WILLIAM's Reign.* Without doubt, this Gentleman must himself be the most inaccurate Writer that ever presumed to calculate, or he must believe his Readers the most inattentive stupid Animals breathing.—During the Nine Years of King William's War, the Expence of the Navy was 18,061,938 l. that of the Land Forces 20,982,034 l. that of the Civil List 5,400,000 l. which, together with some incidental Charges, makes the Whole to amount upon a Medium, to 3,000,000 l. per Annum, and upwards. Now, if Mr. Hampden can shew, that *The present Expence of the Current Service of the Year, the present Civil List and the Accounting Fund*, amount to upwards of 5,000,000 l. annually, he is justify'd in his Assertion; but if he cannot, as indubitably he can't, he is the least intitled to pass for a fair and candid Writer of any Man living.

But not contented to have said, in Contradiction to the most obvious Proof, that the present annual Expence, abstracted from the Interest of the National Debt, exceeds our Expence during King William's Wars, he adds, for fear he had not enough instill'd the Poison, 'To this must be added, that the People now pay about Seven Millions a Year in Taxes, not quite Forty times as much as they did in Queen Elizabeth's Time, and only double to what they paid in King William's Reign.' Though it be notorious, that during Nine Years of that King's Reign the Expence was above 5,000,000 l. per Annum, here is an Insinuation, that it was but 3,500,000 l. since 'Seven Millions is only double to what the People paid in King William's Reign.' One may easily perceive why our Author has taken so very uncommon Pains to exonerate King William's, and indeed, all the Reigns preceding the present; for without drawing the Comparison partially, he could not cast that Weight of Odium on the Administration, as would justify the Conduct of his *Absenting Patriots*.

But the Disproportion of Revenue is not his only Argument in favour of those Gentlemen; he draws a thousand other Inferences equally inconclusive and absurd. For Instance: What Man, or Men of Honour and Probity could sit down tamely, and see a small Part of the People enriching themselves at the Expence of the Majority, by dividing amongst them annually a Revenue of Seven Millions? Tho' this, in other Words, be the genuine Sense of One Part of his *Apology*; yet, in almost the same Breath, we find him lamenting those, whom he insinuates to be thus enrich'd: 'Are not many of them (the present Nobility and Gentry) begg'd with Places and Pensions?—How few of them make any Provision for their Posterity, out of the Abundance of what they receive?'—Let him reconcile these Contradictions, who can.

But what follows is still as extraordinary, if possible: 'Foreigners have doubled their Capital in our Funds; for it was not Twenty Years ago, when what they had in our Funds was estimated but at Seven Millions; and Two Years ago we were assur'd, that they had Fourteen Millions.—From whence it is plain, that the People of England have lost these Seven Millions, &c.—Supposing this Fact to be as Mr. Hampden would persuade us it is, what Consequences can be drawn from thence to justify the Absentees? But, as there can't be a stronger Proof in Favour of the Administration, than this very Instance of the Increase of the Capital of Foreigners, his own Arguments turn out to make most against his Favourites.

As those engag'd in a Fray are more incapable than Standers-by, to form a right Judgment of what passes; in like manner may Foreigners be said to be better Judges of our domestic Transactions than we ourselves. For, as they are not prejudiced, as I am afraid

most of us are here at home, they judge with greater Exactness, as they look on with greater Temper and Moderation. If then, they who observe with greatest Perspicuity the Strength and Foible of the Government, double their Credit to us under the Disadvantage of a notable Diminution of Interest upon our Funds, 'tis the strongest Proof, that they approve of the Measures of the Administration, and that they are the most salutary, because they are approv'd of by the most equitable discerning Judges. Thus the Increase of the Capital of Foreigners, far from justifying the Absentees, is an Evidence of the Imprudence and Malevolence of their Conduct.—But to examine the other Part of Mr. Hampden's Insinuation.

Because Foreigners have doubled their Capital from Seven to Fourteen Millions, the People of England have lost the exceeding Seven Millions.—A very extraordinary Position, without the Shadow of an Argument to support it! Foreigners must have doubled their Capital, by not drawing their Interest from us, and so leaving it to swell into a Capital, or by making fresh Remittances into our Country, or by both, which is most likely. Will Mr. Hampden say, that in either, or all these Cases, England loses Seven Millions? I am sure a less daring Writer would not. If Foreigners don't draw their Interest away, it can't be said they are a Drain upon us; and if they make fresh Remittances, they contribute towards the Increase of the National Stock. So that, in either Case, the Nation can't possibly lose by the Increase of their Capital. I don't know what Mr. Hampden may think, but for my part, I should not be sorry, that Foreigners went on increasing their Capital, till they should become the only Creditors of the Publick. For, whilst they are thus increasing their Capital in our Funds, by the only Means they can do it, they deprive themselves of so much of their Substance as they employ with us, which otherwise they might more usefully lay out in the Improvement of Manufactures, and Extension of Trade.

But this *Patriot Calculator*, singular in all his Positions, gradually increases in his Impositions on the Publick, as he proceeds in his Justification of his *Patriots*. For, after he had wrote himself almost out of Breath, to prove that we lose the Seven Millions which Foreigners had added to their Capital in our Funds, he makes another Supposition more glaringly absurd, in order to justify the Conduct of the late *Betrayers of their Trust*: 'That the whole Taxation, says he, is carried much too high, may appear plainer to some People in another Light;—Suppose the Specie of this Nation to be Eight or Ten Millions, (for it is uncertain) and the Taxes annually collected to be about Seven Millions; is it not a Demonstration how much more they are too great, as well as what Numbers it must ruin to supply the Circulation of so disproportionate a Sum?—These are melancholy Considerations, &c.—I frankly agree with the *Apologist*, that, if the Case were as he states it, the Consideration would be superlatively melancholy; for as the Manufactures, Commerce, and in general all the Business of the Nation, must necessarily be stagnated by a Taxation of Seven Millions, if our Specie did not exceed Ten Millions, there is no doubt that a general Beggary would ensue, which would be very soon observ'd in the Decrease of all the Branches of the Revenue.—But after all, can this Writer be in earnest, when he supposes our Specie not to be above Eight or Ten Millions? If he thinks as he writes, his Ignorance is to be pity'd; but if he writes to impose, as 'tis plain he does, he uses the Publick with greater Freedom than any Man ought, or the Publick ought to allow.

I never knew any Man pretending to Calculations suppose the Specie of the Nation to be less than Fifteen Millions. But if the Suppositions of our greatest Men may be rely'd on, our Coin and Bullion must fall very little short of Twenty Millions. 'Twas computed at Eighteen Millions Fifty Years ago, upon the most justifiable Grounds; and if the great Increase of the National Business since that Time, and the visible Plenty of Specie amongst all Orders of our People be considered, there is a moral Certainty, that our Coin is greatly increased since 1689. Ten Millions would not answer the common Currency of Business; nor would less than Fifteen circulate our Paper and other Publick Credit, so as to keep it from sinking by its own



own Weight. But no Sum less than *Eighteen Millions*, I may say *Twenty*, could circulate it in the active Manner observable for many Years by all Mankind.

The Nature of your Paper won't allow me at present to follow the *Crafty Apologist* through all his Wiles and Absurdities; but I should hope from this Specimen of his Disfingenuity, that his Readers would be wise enough for the future not to pay implicit Faith to an Author that thus grossly dares to impose upon the Understanding of his Benefactors.

I am, &c.

S. EXPORT.

#### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 28. Orders are issued for recruiting the several Regiments in North Britain with the utmost Expedition.

By the excessive Fall of Rain Yesterday, all the Rivulets were up: And this Morning we have the melancholy Account of several Persons perishing in the Water of Collington, particularly the Reverend Mr. Spark, Minister at Currie, whose Body, we hear, was found in Saughton Hall Dam. He is much regretted, being a Gentleman of an affable sweet Disposition, and greatly beloved by his Parish.

Tuesday last the Jury on James Ratcliff's Trial returned a Verdict, "Finding the Shops in Aberbrothock were broken, as libelled, and the Goods 'theftously carried off therefrom, and the Pannel 'Art and Part thereof, &c." Whereupon the Lords sentenced him to be hanged the first of August in the Grass Market.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, June 29. N. S. On the 22d arrived the Mary, Perkins, from Smirna: On the 17th sailed the Jenny, Braine, for Tripoly: On the 24th, the Rose, Wood, for Ancona; the Harris, Wooten, for Venice: On the 25th, the Neptune, Lynn, for Alexandria: On the 26th, the Falmouth, Vigers, for Palermo: On the 27th, the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for London; the Industry, Harris, for Hamburg; the Lawrence, Rose, for Alexandria.

Cadix, June 23, N. S. On the 16th arrived the Sabin, Bayly, from Genoa; the Eagle, Milligen, from Palermo, and sailed the 22d for Lisbon; the Hope, Caswall, from Gibraltar; the St. Paul, Tammel, and the Restoration, Sutor, from Barcelona; the Charming Molly, Mosson, from Marseilles; the Venture, Harris, from Gibraltar: On the 18th, the St. James, Jordan, from Santa Cruz: On the 19th, the Two Friends, Laphorn, from Waterford; the Two Brothers, Handy, from Cork: On the 21st, the Mary, Smith, from Gibraltar. On the 19th sailed the Expedition, Pison, for Dartmouth; the Goldfinch, Bromidge, for Seville: On the 21st, the Tryal, Bruce, for the North.

Essenay, July 4. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 1st, Robert Rowning, from Riga for London; George Wale, from Stetin, for Yarmouth: On the 2d, John Dunkin, from Stockholm, for London; James Bream, from Stetin, for London; Nathaniel Rymer, from Dantzick, for Belfast; William Fell, from Riga for Lancaster; Nicholas Spencer, from Norkopen for London: On the 3d, George Stephenson, for Newcastle; Robert Parker, for London, both from Riga; Richard Lockwood, from Norkopen for London; Robert Farry, from Dantzick for Dublin; and James Francis, from Stockholm for Belfast.

The Outward, and those Bound for the Baltick, are sailed with the Wind at S. W.

#### HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, June 28. Since the 26th Instant arrived the-Friendship, Henry Weatherley; Newcastle Packer, Thomas Young; the Unity, William Thistlewaite; and the Margery, Edward Man, from Rotterdam, with Goods; also, the Neighbours, Elisha Hunter, from Lisbon and Oporto, with Wine.

Lancaster, July 1. Arrived the Industry, Woodhouse, from Barbados; and the Content, Corwen, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, June 30. Wind S. W. Since my last came in the Duke of Cornwall, Cocart, from cruising; and the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Plymouth.

Dartmouth, July 1. Wind W. This Day arrived the Expedition, Pison, of and for this Place from Cadix.

Pool, July 2. Came in the Nazareth, Bennet, from Lisbon.

#### LONDON:

Portsmouth, July 3. We are informed by Michael Goden, Master of the Costellow of Chichester, that in his Passage from Gibraltar, in the Lat. of 38 Degrees 39 Minutes North, Long. 11 Degrees 20 Minutes from the Meridian of London, he spoke with the Duke, Thomas Hinman, bound for Borneo and Bencoolen, when every thing was well on Board.

Deal, July 3. Wind S. W. Remain the Four Men of War, and Two Merchant Ships, as per last. Arrived the Ann, Gayton, from Antigua.

Gravesend, July 3. Pass'd by the Dragon, Neat; the Charming Betty, Dickenson; and the Leguanea, Toll, from Jamaica; the Three Brothers, Gutteridge, from Rouen; the Ramsgate, Dunkin, from Stockholm; the Mary and Elizabeth, Hammond, from Calais; the Marlborough, Danie, from Virginia; the Fame, Harris, from Leghorn; and the William, Nuttman, from Konigsburgh.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

The Molly, Brown; the Elizabeth, Sarly; from Amsterdam at Dover, for New England and New York.

A Dutch Ship, from East India, at Dover.

The Boston Pink, Blackenden, from New England; and the Elizabeth and Mary, Thompson, from Lisbon; both at Amsterdam.

The Pine Apple, late Hallow, from Antigua; and the Two Traffords, Beaton, from Jamaica; both at Liverpool.

The Mediterranean, Pain, from London and Cork, at Antigua.

The Ann and Mary, Coleman, from London, at San Lucar in 14 Days.

The John and Constant, Curling, from London, at Riga.

The Fox-hunter, Haynes, from Rotterdam, at Naples.

#### LONDON.

Days appointed for holding the Summer Assizes for the following Circuits, viz.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland, Mr. Baron Thompson.

Berks, Monday July 30. at Reading.

Oxon, Wednesday August 1. at Oxford.

Gloucester, Saturday 4. at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.

Monmouth, Thursday 9. at Monmouth.

Hereford, Saturday 11. at Hereford.

Salop, Friday 17. at Shrewsbury.

Stafford, Wednesday 22. at Stafford.

Worcester, Saturday 25. at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same Day at the City of Worcester.

#### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Chapple, Mr. Baron Parker.

City of York, Monday August 6. at the Guildhall of the said City.

Yorkshire, the same Day at the Castle of York.

Durham, Wednesday 15. at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday 20. at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Northumberland, the same Day at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday 25. at the City of Carlisle.

Westmoreland, Friday 31. at Appleby.

Lancashire, Wednesday September 5. at the Castle of Lancaster.

Yesterday arriv'd a French Mail; but it brought nothing more material than the Discovery of a Leaden Coffin by some Workmen that were pulling down the Royal and Parochial Church of the Louvre, in which the Corpse of a Woman was found as entire and as fresh almost as if it had not lain there above Three Months, tho' it had been interr'd 320 Years, viz. ever since May 1419. The Head was indeed somewhat disfigur'd, but the Arms, Thighs and Legs were of the natural Bigness; and the Shroud, though black, was not a bit the worse.

In our Paper of Tuesday last we mention'd the Azogues, or Quicksilver Ships, bound from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, having receiv'd Damage in a Storm, (and one of the Daily Papers having publish'd an erroneous Account thereof) it may not be amiss to add, that the said Ships, soon after their Departure, were by a Storm of Wind forced back; that the Incendio, a Man of War which was to have accompanied them, was drove on a Ledge of Rocks, and entirely lost; that the Almirante, called the Lan Franco, receiv'd so much Damage, that she was condemn'd as unnav-

igable; but the Capitana, called the Gran Leon, receiv'd little or no Damage: A Sloop belonging to the South Sea Company, bound to Jamaica, was detain'd at La Vera Cruz, to assist in saving what she could.

The Snapper, Gray, and the King's Messenger Mansfield, both for London, sailed from Jamaica the 13th of May last, under Convoy of the Kinfaul Mar of War.

Yesterday Morning his Majesty attended by several of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, went from Kensington to Hounslow-Heath, and viewed General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons (not the Earl of Pembroke's Regiment of Horse Guards, Red, as was insert'd Yesterday by Mistake, that Regiment not being to be reviewed by his Majesty till Saturday next) and about two o'Clock his Majesty returned to Kensington.

Sir John Lequesne, Knight, and Alderman, was chosen one of the Sheriffs on Tuesday last for the ensuing Year, has appointed Mr. Timothy Wake of Broad Street, Attorney at Law, to be his Under-Sheriff.

And Mr. Alderman Heathcote, who was chosen at the same Time, has appointed Mr. Wake Attorney at Law, of Abchurch Lane, to be his Under-Sheriff.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when the Ludlow Castle Man of War, of 50 Guns, was put into Commission.

His Majesty's Ships, the St. George, of 90 Guns, and the Bedford, of 70 Guns, are rebuilding at Portsmouth.

His Majesty's Ship the Captain, of 70 Guns, is order'd to be rebuilt at Chatham; and the Dreadnought, of 60 Guns, to be rebuilt at Plymouth.

The Embargo is taken off the Coasting and Fishing Vessels.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	9 32	10 09

Bank Stock 137 1-half. India 158 1-half. South Sea 95, 94 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 1-10th. 109 5-8ths, 109 to 1-4th. New ditto 109. Time per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90. Royal Assurance nothing done. London Assurance 11. African 11 1-half. India Bonds 31. 6s. Prem. South Sea ditto 18s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 17s. 6d. Premium. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 90 per Cent. Discount. Million Bank no Price. Lottery Tickets 51. 5s. 6d. to 51. 4s. 6d. Prem.

#### This Day is Published,

### THE POLITICAL STATE of Great

Britain for the Month of JUNE, 1739.

Containing in particular,

I. Account of the Lilliputian Company of Grenadiers.

II. Cure for the Gout.

III. A Woman frightened so she could not save her husband's Life.

IV. Message, and Address on the Denmark Treaty.

V. Remarkable Letter on the Woollen Manufacture.

VI. History of the Methodists, continued.

VII. Account of Acts passed the last Session.

VIII. Two Royal Proclamations.

IX. Mrs. Stevens's Account of her own Medicines for the Stone.

X. Further Account of the Affizes.

XI. Marriages, &c.

XII. Bankrupts.

XIII. Prices of Goods.

XIV. Bill of Mortality.

XV. Index.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Price 1s. 6d. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers.

#### This Day is Publish'd,

### A Treatise on DISSOLVENTS of the Stone,

and on Curing the Stone and Gout by ALIMENT, depending, by Reason supported with Experiments and Cases, the Probability of Dissolving the Stone either in the Kidney or Bladder, and of Preventing the Returns of the Gout, by a suitable Aliment; with proper Rules of Diet: Intermixed with Observations, which shew how Persons of different Constitutions, and also of different Habits of Body, whether too Lean or too Fat, should regulate themselves and their Diet, for the Preservation of their Health. To which are added, Directions of Diet proper for Persons afflicted with Colds, Fevers, Quins, Coughs, Asthma's, Cholicks, and Pains of the Stomach, Catarrhs, Nervous Diseases, Cachexies, Dropsies, Tumours, or Scirrhus.

The Whole formed for Usefulness in Families: By Thomas

Lobb, M. D. and Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Printed for James Buckland at the Buck in Pater-noster-Row.

N.B. Where may be had, lately published, by the same Author: A Practical Treatise on Painful Distempers; with several effectual Methods of Curing them: Exemplify'd in a great Variety of suitable Histories.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.